

Calendar No. 405

104TH CONGRESS
2D Session

S. CON. RES. 57

[Report No. 104-271]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the
United States Government for fiscal years 1997,
1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

MAY 13, 1996

Placed on the calendar

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Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government
for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13, 1996

Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following
original concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Setting forth the congressional budget for the United States
Government for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,
2001, and 2002.

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997.**

5 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
6 declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution
7 on the budget for fiscal year 1997, including the appro-

1 puate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000,
 2 and 2001, as required by section 301 of the Congressional
 3 Budget Act of 1974, and including the appropriate levels
 4 for fiscal year 2002.

5 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 6 this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1997.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
 Sec. 102. Debt increase.
 Sec. 103. Social Security.
 Sec. 104. Major functional categories.
 Sec. 105. Reconciliation.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Discretionary spending limits.
 Sec. 202. Tax reserve fund in the Senate.
 Sec. 203. Superfund allowance in the Senate.
 Sec. 204. Scoring of emergency legislation.
 Sec. 205. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE

Sec. 301. Sense of the Congress on sale of Government assets.
 Sec. 302. Sense of the Congress that tax reductions should benefit working
 families.
 Sec. 303. Sense of the Congress on a Bipartisan Commission on the Solvency
 of Medicare.
 Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate on considering a change in the minimum wage
 in the Senate.
 Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate on long term projections in budget estimates.
 Sec. 306. Sense of the Congress on medicare transfers.
 Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on repeal of the gas tax.
 Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on medicare trustees report.

7 **TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

8 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

9 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the
 10 fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: \$1,086,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$1,129,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: \$1,176,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,229,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,289,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,359,100,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: −\$14,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: −\$18,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: −\$22,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000: −\$21,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001: −\$21,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: −\$14,800,000,000.

(C) The amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1997: \$108,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998: \$113,100,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 1999: \$119,200,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2000: \$125,500,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2001: \$131,300,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2002: \$137,700,000,000.

5 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
6 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate
7 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

8 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,318,500,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,361,700,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,392,500,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,433,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,453,900,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,499,100,000,000.

14 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the
15 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels
16 of total budget outlays are as follows:

17 Fiscal year 1997: \$1,314,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1998: \$1,353,600,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1999: \$1,382,500,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2000: \$1,415,700,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001: \$1,433,000,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,467,400,000,000.

23 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
24 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
25 are as follows:

1 Fiscal year 1997: \$228,700,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 1998: \$223,700,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1999: \$206,400,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2000: \$185,800,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001: \$143,400,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002: \$108,300,000,000.

7 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of
8 the public debt are as follows:

9 Fiscal year 1997: \$5,445,300,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 1998: \$5,719,100,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 1999: \$5,971,600,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2000: \$6,204,300,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2001: \$6,395,100,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2002: \$6,547,000,000,000.

15 (6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appro-
16 priate levels of total new direct loan obligations are
17 as follows:

18 Fiscal year 1997: \$41,400,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1998: \$36,400,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1999: \$36,600,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2000: \$36,500,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001: \$36,600,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2002: \$36,600,000,000.

1 (7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMIT-
 2 MENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan
 3 guarantee commitments are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 1997: \$267,100,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1998: \$267,800,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999: \$268,600,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2000: \$269,700,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2001: \$270,400,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2002: \$271,300,000,000.

10 **SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.**

11 The amounts of the increase in the public debt sub-
 12 ject to limitation are as follows:

13 Fiscal year 1997: \$286,300,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1998: \$273,800,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999: \$252,500,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2000: \$232,700,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001: \$190,800,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002: \$151,900,000,000.

19 **SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.**

20 (a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of
 21 Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of
 22 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of
 23 revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 24 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
 25 Fund are as follows:

1 Fiscal year 1997: \$384,900,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 1998: \$401,900,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1999: \$422,800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2000: \$444,200,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2001: \$463,900,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2002: \$485,700,000,000.

7 (b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of
 8 Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of
 9 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of
 10 outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance
 11 Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
 12 Fund are as follows:

13 Fiscal year 1997: \$310,400,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1998: \$323,000,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999: \$335,900,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2000: \$349,300,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2001: \$363,900,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2002: \$378,800,000,000.

19 **SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

20 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
 21 propriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays,
 22 new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guaran-
 23 tee commitments for fiscal years 1997 through 2002 for
 24 each major functional category are:

25 (1) National Defense (050):

1 Fiscal year 1997:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$265,600,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$263,700,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$800,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 1998:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$267,100,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$262,100,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$200,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$269,500,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$265,100,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$192,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$271,800,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$268,600,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$187,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$274,200,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$267,500,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$185,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$276,900,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$267,200,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$183,000,000.

18 (2) International Affairs (150):

19 Fiscal year 1997:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$14,200,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$14,800,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$4,333,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$18,110,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$12,700,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
8 \$4,342,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$18,262,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 1999:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$11,600,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$4,358,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$18,311,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2000:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$12,000,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$11,400,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$4,346,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 2 ments, \$18,311,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
 5 \$12,400,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$11,500,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
 8 \$4,395,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 10 ments, \$18,409,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,
 13 \$12,700,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$11,500,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
 16 \$4,387,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 18 ments, \$18,409,000,000.

19 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

20 Fiscal year 1997:

21 (A) New budget authority,
 22 \$16,500,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 1998:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$16,100,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 1999:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$15,700,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$15,900,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2000:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$15,400,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2001:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$15,500,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 2002:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 \$15,500,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$15,500,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$0.

14 (4) Energy (270):

15 Fiscal year 1997:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$2,800,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$2,900,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,
20 \$1,033,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 ments, \$0.

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$2,900,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$2,200,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$1,039,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$0.

6 Fiscal year 1999:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$2,600,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$1,800,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$1,045,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$2,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$1,600,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,036,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2001:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$2,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$1,600,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,000,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$2,400,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$1,200,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,031,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$20,300,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$21,900,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$37,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$20,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$20,900,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$41,000,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$19,900,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$20,600,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$38,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$19,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$20,100,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$38,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$38,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$19,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$19,400,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$38,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 (6) Agriculture (350):

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$12,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$10,800,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$7,794,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$5,870,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$12,500,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$10,600,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$9,346,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$6,637,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,200,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$10,743,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$6,586,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$11,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$10,736,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$6,652,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$10,500,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$8,700,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$10,595,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$6,641,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$10,300,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$10,570,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$6,709,000,000.

13 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$7,700,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$-2,700,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$1,856,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$197,340,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$9,600,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$5,700,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,787,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$196,750,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$10,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$6,100,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,763,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$196,253,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$12,600,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$7,500,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,759,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$195,883,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$11,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$7,400,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,745,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$195,375,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$11,700,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$7,400,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,740,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$194,875,000,000.

13 (8) Transportation (400):

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$41,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$38,600,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$15,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1998:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$43,300,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$37,000,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$15,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$43,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$35,600,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$15,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$43,500,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$34,100,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$15,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$43,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$33,700,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$15,000,000

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority, \$44,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$33,200,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations,
9 \$15,000,000.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):

13 Fiscal year 1997:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$8,400,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,222,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$2,133,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1998:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$6,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$9,500,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,242,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$2,133,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 1999:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$6,700,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,265,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$2,171,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2000:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$6,700,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$7,700,000,000.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations,
18 \$1,288,000,000.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$2,171,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$6,700,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$7,200,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$1,317,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$2,202,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$6,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$6,700,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$1,343,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$2,202,000,000.

13 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social
14 Services (500):

15 Fiscal year 1997:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$49,700,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$50,700,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations,
20 \$16,219,000,000.

21 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
22 ments, \$15,469,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 1998:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$49,000,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$48,900,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations,
3 \$19,040,000,000.

4 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
5 ments, \$14,760,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1999:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$50,200,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$49,400,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations,
11 \$21,781,000,000.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$13,854,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$51,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$50,200,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations,
19 \$22,884,000,000.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$14,589,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2001:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$51,800,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$50,900,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations,
2 \$23,978,000,000.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$15,319,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2002:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$52,600,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations,
10 \$25,127,000,000.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$16,085,000,000.

13 (11) Health (550):

14 Fiscal year 1997:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$131,100,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$131,800,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$187,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 1998:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$137,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$137,800,000,000.

25 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$94,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$144,000,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$144,100,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2000:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$152,800,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$152,700,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
16 ments, \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2001:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$160,300,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$159,900,000,000.

21 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

22 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
23 ments, \$0.

24 Fiscal year 2002:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$167,200,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$166,700,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 (12) Medicare (570):

8 Fiscal year 1997:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$193,000,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$191,300,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 1998:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$205,900,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$204,200,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 1999:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$216,700,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$214,400,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 2000:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$227,300,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$225,600,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2001:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$239,300,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$237,600,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2002:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$253,500,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$251,100,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
24 ments, \$0.

25 (13) Income Security (600):

1 Fiscal year 1997:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$232,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$240,100,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 1998:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$241,900,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$245,200,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 1999:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$246,500,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$253,000,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2000:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$264,600,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$264,500,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 2001:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$264,100,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$268,500,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2002:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$282,800,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$281,100,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

16 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
17 ments, \$0.

18 (14) Social Security (650):

19 Fiscal year 1997:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$7,800,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 Fiscal year 1998:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$8,500,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$11,200,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 1999:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$9,200,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2000:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$10,000,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$12,700,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2001:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$10,800,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$13,500,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 Fiscal year 2002:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$11,600,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$14,300,000,000.

8 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$0.

11 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

12 Fiscal year 1997:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$39,000,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$39,500,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations,
17 \$935,000,000.

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
19 ments, \$26,362,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1998:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$38,600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$39,300,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations,
25 \$962,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
2 ments, \$25,925,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 1999:

4 (A) New budget authority,
5 \$38,700,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$39,300,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
8 \$987,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
10 ments, \$25,426,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2000:

12 (A) New budget authority,
13 \$38,700,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$40,400,000,000.

15 (C) New direct loan obligations,
16 \$1,021,000,000.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$24,883,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2001:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$38,800,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$37,700,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations,
24 \$1,189,000,000.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 2 ments, \$24,298,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority,
 5 \$39,000,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, \$39,300,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations,
 8 \$1,194,000,000.

9 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 10 ments, \$23,668,000,000.

11 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

12 Fiscal year 1997:

13 (A) New budget authority,
 14 \$21,700,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$20,600,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 1998:

20 (A) New budget authority,
 21 \$22,300,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$21,600,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 25 ments, \$0.

1 Fiscal year 1999:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$23,300,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$22,400,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2000:

9 (A) New budget authority,

10 \$23,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,000,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2001:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$19,900,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$19,800,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 Fiscal year 2002:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 \$19,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$19,800,000,000.

1 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

2 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
3 ments, \$0.

4 (17) General Government (800):

5 Fiscal year 1997:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$13,800,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 1998:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$13,600,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 1999:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$13,300,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2000:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$13,200,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$13,100,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2001:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$13,200,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2002:

16 (A) New budget authority,
17 \$13,500,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

19 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

20 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
21 ments, \$0.

22 (18) Net Interest (900):

23 Fiscal year 1997:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 \$282,700,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, \$282,700,000,000.

2 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

3 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
4 ments, \$0.

5 Fiscal year 1998:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$289,200,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$289,200,000,000.

9 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

10 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
11 ments, \$0.

12 Fiscal year 1999:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$293,000,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$293,000,000,000.

16 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

17 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
18 ments, \$0.

19 Fiscal year 2000:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 \$294,500,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$294,500,000,000.

23 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

24 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
25 ments, \$0.

1 Fiscal year 2001:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$298,700,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$298,700,000,000.

5 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

6 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
7 ments, \$0.

8 Fiscal year 2002:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$303,300,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$303,300,000,000.

12 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

13 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
14 ments, \$0.

15 (19) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the
16 public debt are as follows:

17 Fiscal year 1997: \$348,134,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 1998: \$351,040,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 1999: \$348,265,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2000: \$349,751,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2001: \$351,111,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2002: \$352,656,000,000.

23 (20) Allowances (920):

24 Fiscal year 1997:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,900,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$900,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 1998:

8 (A) New budget authority, \$100,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$400,000,000.

10 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

11 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
12 ments, \$0.

13 Fiscal year 1999:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 − \$100,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$0.

17 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

18 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
19 ments, \$0.

20 Fiscal year 2000:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 − \$600,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, − \$500,000,000.

24 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2001:

4 (A) New budget authority,
 5 − \$1,100,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, − \$1,000,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 9 ments, \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2002:

11 (A) New budget authority,
 12 − \$3,600,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, − \$3,600,000,000.

14 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

15 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 16 ments, \$0.

17 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

18 Fiscal year 1997:

19 (A) New budget authority,
 20 − \$43,700,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, − \$43,700,000,000.

22 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

23 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 24 ments, \$0.

25 Fiscal year 1998:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 − \$35,700,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, − \$35,700,000,000.

4 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

5 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
6 ments, \$0.

7 Fiscal year 1999:

8 (A) New budget authority,
9 − \$34,900,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, − \$34,900,000,000.

11 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

12 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
13 ments, \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2000:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 − \$36,700,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, − \$36,700,000,000.

18 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

19 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
20 ments, \$0.

21 Fiscal year 2001:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 − \$38,500,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, − \$38,500,000,000.

25 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

1 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 2 ments, \$0.

3 Fiscal year 2002:

4 (A) New budget authority,
 5 —\$40,100,000,000.

6 (B) Outlays, —\$40,100,000,000.

7 (C) New direct loan obligations, \$0.

8 (D) New primary loan guarantee commit-
 9 ments, \$0.

10 **SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION.**

11 (a) FIRST RECONCILIATION OF SPENDING REDUC-
 12 TIONS.—

13 (1) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than
 14 June 14, 1996, the committees named in this sub-
 15 section shall submit their recommendations to the
 16 Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After re-
 17 ceiving those recommendations, the Committee on
 18 the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconcili-
 19 ation bill carrying out all such recommendations
 20 without any substantive revision.

21 (A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRI-
 22 TION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee
 23 on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall
 24 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
 25 that provide direct spending (as defined in sec-

tion 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and
Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to re-
duce outlays \$1,994,000,000 in fiscal year 1997
and \$29,376,000,000 for the period of fiscal
years 1997 through 2002.

(B) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Sen-
ate Committee on Finance shall report changes
in laws within its jurisdiction that provide di-
rect spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8)
of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays
\$95,402,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
1997 through 2002.

(b) FINAL RECONCILIATION OF SPENDING REDUC-
TIONS.—

(1) SENATE COMMITTEES.—If legislation is en-
acted pursuant to subsection (a), then no later than
July 12, 1996, the committees named in this sub-
section shall submit their recommendations to the
Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After re-
ceiving those recommendations, the Committee on
the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconcili-
ation bill carrying out all such recommendations
without any substantive revision.

1 (A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRI-
2 TION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee
3 on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall
4 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
5 that provide direct spending (as defined in sec-
6 tion 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and
7 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to re-
8 duce outlays \$86,000,000,000 in fiscal year
9 1997 and \$251,000,000,000 for the period of
10 fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

11 (B) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—
12 The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall
13 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
14 that provide direct spending (as defined in sec-
15 tion 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and
16 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to re-
17 duce outlays \$79,000,000,000 in fiscal year
18 1997 and \$649,000,000,000 for the period of
19 fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

20 (C) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING,
21 AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee
22 on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall
23 report changes in laws within its jurisdiction
24 that provide direct spending (as defined in sec-
25 tion 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and

1 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to re-
2 duce outlays \$3,628,000,000 in fiscal year 1997
3 and \$3,605,000,000 for the period of fiscal
4 years 1997 through 2002.

5 (D) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE,
6 AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Commit-
7 tee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
8 shall report changes in laws within its jurisdic-
9 tion that provide direct spending (as defined in
10 section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and
11 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to re-
12 duce outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1997 and
13 \$19,396,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
14 1997 through 2002.

15 (E) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATU-
16 RAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on
17 Energy and Natural Resources shall report
18 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that pro-
19 vide direct spending (as defined in section
20 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
21 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce
22 outlays \$84,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and
23 \$1,433,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
24 1997 through 2002.

1 (F) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND
2 PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on
3 Environment and Public Works shall report
4 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that pro-
5 vide direct spending (as defined in section
6 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
7 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce
8 outlays \$87,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and
9 \$2,212,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
10 1997 through 2002.

11 (G) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—The Sen-
12 ate Committee on Finance shall report changes
13 in laws within its jurisdiction that provide di-
14 rect spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8)
15 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
16 Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays
17 \$6,716,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and
18 \$169,707,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
19 1997 through 2002.

20 (H) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AF-
21 FAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Govern-
22 mental Affairs shall report changes in laws
23 within its jurisdiction that reduce the deficit
24 \$955,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and

1 \$8,789,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
2 1997 through 2002.

3 (I) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
4 Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report
5 changes in laws within its jurisdiction that pro-
6 vide direct spending (as defined in section
7 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emer-
8 gency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce
9 outlays \$0 in fiscal year 1997 and
10 \$476,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
11 1997 through 2002.

12 (J) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN
13 RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor
14 and Human Resources shall report changes in
15 laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct
16 spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the
17 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Con-
18 trol Act of 1985) to reduce outlays
19 \$725,000,000 in fiscal year 1997 and
20 \$3,097,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
21 1997 through 2002.

22 (K) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AF-
23 FAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans'
24 Affairs shall report changes in laws within its
25 jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as de-

1 fined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced
 2 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of
 3 1985) to reduce outlays \$175,000,000 in fiscal
 4 year 1997 and \$5,198,000,000 for the period of
 5 fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

6 (c) RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS.—

7 (1) SENATE COMMITTEE.—If the legislation is
 8 enacted pursuant to subsections (a) and (b), then no
 9 later than September 18, 1996, the Committee on
 10 Finance shall report to the Senate a reconciliation
 11 bill proposing changes in laws within its jurisdiction
 12 necessary to reduce revenues by not more than
 13 \$15,359,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and
 14 \$116,104,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1997
 15 through 2002 and reduce outlays \$1,692,000,000 in
 16 fiscal year 1997 and \$11,524,000,000 for the period
 17 of fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

18 (d) TREATMENT OF RECONCILIATION BILLS FOR
 19 PRIOR SURPLUS.—For purposes of section 202 of House
 20 Concurrent Resolution 67 (104th Congress), legislation
 21 which reduces revenues pursuant to a reconciliation in-
 22 struction contained in subsection (c) shall be taken to-
 23 gether with all other legislation enacted pursuant to the
 24 reconciliation instructions contained in this resolution
 25 when determining the deficit effect of such legislation.

1 **TITLE II—BUDGETARY**
2 **RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING**

3 **SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**

4 (a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the
5 purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 302(a)
6 or 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for
7 the discretionary category, the term “discretionary spend-
8 ing limit” means—

9 (1) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

10 (A) for the defense category
11 \$266,362,000,000 in new budget authority and
12 \$264,568,000,000 in outlays; and

13 (B) for the nondefense category
14 \$222,845,000,000 in new budget authority and
15 \$266,797,000,000 in outlays;

16 (2) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

17 (A) for the defense category
18 \$267,831,000,000 in new budget authority and
19 \$262,962,000,000 in outlays; and

20 (B) for the nondefense category
21 \$221,322,000,000 in new budget authority and
22 \$258,698,000,000 in outlays;

23 (3) with respect to fiscal year 1999, for the dis-
24 cretionary category \$493,221,000,000 in new budget
25 authority and \$525,742,000,000 in outlays;

1 (4) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the dis-
 2 cretionary category \$500,037,000,000 in new budget
 3 authority and \$525,071,000,000 in outlays;

4 (5) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the dis-
 5 cretionary category \$492,468,000,000 in new budget
 6 authority and \$517,708,000,000 in outlays; and

7 (6) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the dis-
 8 cretionary category \$501,177,000,000 in new budget
 9 authority and \$515,979,000,000 in outlays;
 10 as adjusted for changes in concepts and definitions and
 11 emergency appropriations.

12 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
 14 graph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to
 15 consider—

16 (A) a revision of this resolution or any con-
 17 current resolution on the budget for fiscal year
 18 1998 (or amendment, motion, or conference re-
 19 port on such a resolution) that provides discre-
 20 tionary spending in excess of the sum of the de-
 21 fense and nondefense discretionary spending
 22 limits for such fiscal year;

23 (B) any concurrent resolution on the budg-
 24 et for fiscal year 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or
 25 amendment, motion, or conference report on

such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limit for such fiscal year; or

(C) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply if a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 has been enacted.

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS IN FY 1997.—Until the enactment of reconciliation legislation pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 105 of this resolution and for purposes of the application of paragraph (1), only subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall apply to fiscal year 1997.

1 (c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or sus-
 2 pended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-
 3 fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

4 (d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the deci-
 5 sions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section
 6 shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between,
 7 and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the
 8 concurrent resolution, bill, or joint resolution, as the case
 9 may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members
 10 of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required
 11 in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the
 12 Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

13 (e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For pur-
 14 poses of this section, the levels of new budget authority,
 15 outlays, new entitlement authority, and revenues for a fis-
 16 cal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates
 17 made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

18 **SEC. 202. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, revenue and spend-
 20 ing aggregates may be reduced and allocations may be re-
 21 vised for legislation that reduces revenues by providing
 22 family tax relief, fuel tax relief, and incentives to stimulate
 23 savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth if
 24 such legislation will not increase the deficit for—

25 (1) fiscal year 1997;

1 (2) the period of fiscal years 1997 through
2 2001; or

3 (3) the period of fiscal years 2002 through
4 2006.

5 (b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the consideration
6 of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), the Chairman of
7 the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with
8 the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections
9 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of
10 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry
11 out this section. These revised allocations, functional lev-
12 els, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes
13 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations,
14 functional levels, and aggregates contained in this resolu-
15 tion.

16 (c) REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The ap-
17 propriate committee shall report appropriately revised al-
18 locations pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the
19 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this sec-
20 tion.

21 **SEC. 203. SUPERFUND RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—After the enactment of legislation
23 that reforms the Superfund program and extends
24 Superfund taxes, in the Senate, budget authority and out-
25 lays allocated to the Committee on Appropriations under

1 sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget
 2 Act of 1974, the appropriate functional levels, the appro-
 3 priate budget aggregates, and the discretionary spending
 4 limits in section 201 of this resolution may be revised to
 5 provide additional budget authority and the outlays flow-
 6 ing from that budget authority for the Superfund pro-
 7 gram, pursuant to this section.

8 (b) DEFICIT NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENTS.—

9 (1) ALLOCATIONS.—

10 (A) COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS.—In the
 11 Senate, upon reporting of an appropriations
 12 measure, or when a conference committee sub-
 13 mits a conference report thereon, that appro-
 14 priates funds for the Superfund program in ex-
 15 cess of \$1,302,000,000, the chairman of the
 16 Committee on the Budget of the Senate may
 17 submit revised allocations, functional levels,
 18 budget aggregates, and discretionary spending
 19 limits to carry out this section that adds to
 20 such allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits
 21 an amount that is equal to such excess. These
 22 revised allocations, levels, aggregates, and limits
 23 shall be considered for the purposes of the Con-
 24 gressional Budget Act of 1974 as the alloca-

1 tions, levels, aggregates, and limits contained in
2 this resolution.

3 (B) COMMITTEE SUBALLOCATIONS.—The
4 Committee on Appropriations of the Senate
5 may report appropriately revised suballocations
6 pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of
7 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following
8 the revision of the allocations pursuant to sub-
9 paragraph (A).

10 (2) LIMITATIONS.—The adjustments under this
11 subsection shall not exceed—

12 (A) the net revenue increase for a fiscal
13 year resulting from the enactment of legislation
14 that extends Superfund taxes; and

15 (B) \$898,000,000 in budget authority for
16 a fiscal year and the outlays flowing from such
17 budget authority in all fiscal years.

18 **SEC. 204. SCORING OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.**

19 Notwithstanding section 606(d)(2) of the Congres-
20 sional Budget Act of 1974, the determinations under sec-
21 tions 302, 303, 311, and 602 of such Act shall take into
22 account any new budget authority, new entitlement au-
23 thority, outlays, receipts, or deficit effects as a con-
24 sequence of the provisions of sections 251(b)(2)(D) and

1 252(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit
2 Control Act of 1985.

3 **SEC. 205. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

4 The Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

5 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
6 the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-
7 spectively, and as such they shall be considered as
8 part of the rules of each House, or of that House
9 to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall
10 supersede other rules only to the extent that they
11 are inconsistent therewith; and

12 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
13 right of either House to change those rules (so far
14 as they relate to that House) at any time, in the
15 same manner, and to the same extent as in the case
16 of any other rule of that House.

17 **TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CON-**
18 **GRESS, HOUSE OF REP-**
19 **RESENTATIVES, AND SENATE**

20 **SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON SALE OF GOVERN-**
21 **MENT ASSETS.**

22 (a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
23 Congress that—

24 (1) the prohibition on scoring asset sales has
25 discouraged the sale of assets that can be better

1 managed by the private sector and generate receipts
2 to reduce the Federal budget deficit;

3 (2) the President's fiscal year 1997 budget in-
4 cluded \$3,900,000,000 in receipts from asset sales
5 and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule
6 to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

7 (3) assets should not be sold if such sale would
8 increase the budget deficit over the long run; and

9 (4) the asset sale scoring prohibition should be
10 repealed and consideration should be given to replac-
11 ing it with a methodology that takes into account
12 the long-term budgetary impact of asset sales.

13 (b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the
14 term “sale of an asset” shall have the same meaning as
15 under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and
16 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

17 **SEC. 302. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT TAX REDUC-**
18 **TIONS SHOULD BENEFIT WORKING FAMILIES.**

19 It is the sense of the Congress that this concurrent
20 resolution on the budget assumes any reductions in taxes
21 should be structured to benefit working families by provid-
22 ing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings,
23 investment, job creation, and economic growth.

1 **SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON A BIPARTISAN COM-**
2 **MISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF MEDICARE.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

4 (1) the Trustees of medicare have concluded
5 that “the medicare program is clearly unsustainable
6 in its present form”;

7 (2) the Trustees of medicare concluded in 1995
8 that “the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which
9 pays inpatient hospital expenses, will be able to pay
10 benefits for only about 7 years and is severely out
11 of financial balance in the long range”;

12 (3) preliminary data made available to the Con-
13 gress indicate that the Hospital Trust Fund will go
14 bankrupt in the year 2001, rather than the year
15 2002, as predicted last year;

16 (4) the Public Trustees of medicare have con-
17 cluded that “the Supplementary Medical Insurance
18 Trust Fund shows a rate of growth of costs which
19 is clearly unsustainable”;

20 (5) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement
21 and Tax Reform concluded that, absent long-term
22 changes in medicare, projected medicare outlays will
23 increase from about 4 percent of the payroll tax base
24 today to over 15 percent of the payroll tax base by
25 the year 2030;

1 (6) the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement
2 and Tax Reform recommended, by a vote of 30 to
3 1, that spending and revenues available for medicare
4 must be brought into long-term balance; and

5 (7) in the most recent Trustees' report, the
6 Public Trustees of medicare "strongly recommend
7 that the crisis presented by the financial condition of
8 the medicare trust funds be urgently addressed on
9 a comprehensive basis, including a review of the pro-
10 gram's financing methods, benefit provisions, and
11 delivery mechanisms."

12 (b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
13 the Congress that in order to meet the aggregates and
14 levels in this budget resolution—

15 (1) a special bipartisan commission should be
16 established immediately to make recommendations
17 concerning the most appropriate response to the
18 short-term solvency and long-term sustainability is-
19 sues facing the medicare program; and

20 (2) the commission should report to Congress
21 its recommendations prior to the adoption of a con-
22 current budget resolution for fiscal year 1998 in
23 order that the committees of jurisdiction may con-
24 sider these recommendations in fashioning an appro-
25 priate congressional response.

1 **SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON CONSIDERING A**
2 **CHANGE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE IN THE SEN-**
3 **ATE.**

4 It is the sense of the Senate that—

5 (1) proposals to increase the minimum wage
6 have important economic and budgetary con-
7 sequences, as there are about 3,600,000 workers at
8 or below the minimum wage under current law, ac-
9 cording to the Congressional Budget Office
10 (“CBO”);

11 (2) S. 413, a bill to increase the minimum
12 wage, would increase costs for State and local gov-
13 ernments by \$1,030,000,000 over the period 1996 to
14 2000, according to the CBO, and would, therefore,
15 violate section 425(a)(2) of the Congressional Budg-
16 et Act of 1974 regarding unfunded intergovern-
17 mental mandates;

18 (3) S. 413 would increase costs for the private
19 sector by \$12,300,000,000 over the period 1996 to
20 2000 and would reduce jobs by between 100,000
21 and 500,000, according to the CBO;

22 (4) increasing the minimum wage would have
23 significant interactions with other Federal spending
24 and tax programs, including welfare programs and
25 the earned income credit;

1 (5) States have the authority to increase the
2 minimum wage in their States, and, as of February
3 1996, 10 States, plus Puerto Rico and Washington,
4 D.C., had minimum wages above the Federal mini-
5 mum wage;

6 (6) although raising the minimum wage will in-
7 crease incomes for some workers, it is a poorly tar-
8 geted approach to helping poor and low-income fami-
9 lies because—

10 (A) it will eliminate jobs for some
11 minimum- and low-wage workers;

12 (B) 85 percent of workers in poor families
13 are paid more than the minimum wage, and
14 nearly 60 percent are paid more than \$5.25 per
15 hour, according to the CBO;

16 (C) most minimum wage workers are not
17 poor, with some 70 percent in households with
18 incomes above 150 percent of the poverty line,
19 according to the CBO; and

20 (D) most minimum wage workers do not
21 stay at the minimum wage very long, with two-
22 thirds getting a pay raise within the first year,
23 according to the CBO;

24 (7) the best approach to increasing wages and
25 incomes for working families is to promote policies

1 that enhance economic growth and job creation, such
2 as increasing net national savings and investment by
3 balancing the Federal budget and promoting private
4 savings and investment through fundamental tax re-
5 form;

6 (8) legislation to change the minimum wage
7 should be considered in the Senate in an orderly
8 manner as part of the regular consideration of mat-
9 ters related to the budget and the economy and not
10 as an unscheduled amendment to unrelated legisla-
11 tion;

12 (9) there are important issues which should be
13 considered in the same legislation and in conjunction
14 with proposals to raise the minimum wage, such as
15 allowing for improvements in the workplace by ena-
16 bling cooperative efforts between labor and manage-
17 ment as provided for in S. 295, the Team Work for
18 Employees and Management Act of 1995, and main-
19 taining a training wage to minimize job loss for new
20 entrants into the job market; and

21 (10) the Senate should schedule consideration
22 of legislation that addresses in the same bill, as a
23 single proposal, the minimum wage and the provi-
24 sions of S. 295 no later than the month of June
25 1996.

1 **SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON LONG-TERM PROJEC-**
 2 **TIONS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES.**

3 It is the sense of the Senate that—

4 (1) the report accompanying a concurrent reso-
 5 lution on the budget should include an analysis, pre-
 6 pared after consultation with the Director of the
 7 Congressional Budget Office, of the concurrent reso-
 8 lution's impact on revenues and outlays for entitle-
 9 ments for the period of 30 fiscal years; and

10 (2) the President should include in his budget
 11 each year, an analysis of the budget's impact on rev-
 12 enues and outlays for entitlements for the period of
 13 30 fiscal years, and that the President should also
 14 include generational accounting information each
 15 year in the President's budget.

16 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON MEDICARE TRANS-**
 17 **FERS.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

19 (1) home health care provides a broad spectrum
 20 of health and social services to approximately
 21 3,500,000 medicare beneficiaries in the comfort of
 22 their homes;

23 (2) the President has proposed reimbursing the
 24 first 100 home health care visits after a hospital
 25 stay through medicare part A and reimbursing all
 26 other visits through medicare part B, shifting re-

1 sponsibility for \$55,000,000,000 of spending from
2 the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund to the general
3 revenues that pay for medicare part B;

4 (3) such a transfer does nothing to control
5 medicare spending, and is merely a bookkeeping
6 change which artificially extends the solvency of the
7 Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;

8 (4) this transfer of funds camouflages the need
9 to make changes in the medicare program to ensure
10 the long-term solvency of the Hospital Insurance
11 Trust Fund, which the Congressional Budget Office
12 now states will become bankrupt in the year 2001,
13 a year earlier than projected in the 1995 report by
14 the Trustees of the Social Security and Medicare
15 Trust Funds;

16 (5) Congress will be breaking a commitment to
17 the American people if it does not act to ensure the
18 solvency of the entire medicare program in both the
19 short- and long-term;

20 (6) the President's proposal would force those
21 in need of chronic care services to rely upon the
22 availability of general revenues to provide financing
23 for these services, making them more vulnerable to
24 benefits changes than under current law; and

1 (7) according to the National Association of
 2 Home Care, shifting medicare home care payments
 3 from part A to part B would deemphasize the impor-
 4 tance of home care by eliminating its status as part
 5 of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, thereby un-
 6 dermining access to the less costly form of care.

7 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 8 gress that in meeting the spending targets specified in the
 9 budget resolution, Congress should not accept the Presi-
 10 dent’s proposal to transfer spending from one part of med-
 11 icare to another in its efforts to preserve, protect, and im-
 12 prove the medicare program.

13 **SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON REPEAL OF THE GAS**
 14 **TAX.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

16 (1) the President originally proposed a
 17 \$72,000,000,000 energy excise tax (the so-called
 18 BTU tax) as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconcili-
 19 ation Act of 1993 (OBRA 93) which included a new
 20 tax on transportation fuels;

21 (2) in response to opposition in the Senate to
 22 the BTU tax, the President and the Congress adopt-
 23 ed instead a new 4.3 cents per gallon transportation
 24 fuels tax as part of OBRA 93, which represented a
 25 30 percent increase in the existing motor fuels tax;

1 (3) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax has
2 cost American motorists an estimated
3 \$14,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 since it went
4 into effect on October 1, 1993;

5 (4) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax is re-
6 gressive, creating a larger financial impact on lower
7 and middle income motorists than on upper income
8 motorists;

9 (5) the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax im-
10 poses a disproportionate burden on rural citizens
11 who do not have access to public transportation
12 services, and who must rely on their automobiles and
13 drive long distances, to work, to shop, and to receive
14 medical care;

15 (6) the average American faces a substantial
16 tax burden, and the increase of this tax burden
17 through the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax rep-
18 resented and continues to represent an inappropriate
19 and unwarranted means of reducing the Nation's
20 budget deficit;

21 (7) retail gasoline prices in the United States
22 have increased an average of 19 cents per gallon
23 since the beginning of the year to the highest level
24 since the Persian Gulf War, and the OBRA 93

1 transportation fuels tax exacerbates the impact of
2 this price increase on consumers;

3 (8) continuation of the OBRA 93 transpor-
4 tation fuels tax will exacerbate the impact on con-
5 sumers of any future gasoline price spikes that re-
6 sult from market conditions; and

7 (9) the fiscal year 1997 budget resolution will
8 assume a net tax cut totaling \$122,000,000,000
9 over six years, which exceeds the revenue impact of
10 a repeal of the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax,
11 and will establish a reserve fund which may be used
12 to provide other forms of tax relief, including relief
13 from the OBRA 93 transportation fuels tax, on a
14 deficit neutral basis.

15 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
16 Senate that the revenue levels and procedures in this reso-
17 lution provide that—

18 (1) the Congress and the President should im-
19 mediately approve legislation to repeal the 4.3 cents
20 per gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the
21 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 through
22 the end of 1996;

23 (2) the Congress and the President should ap-
24 prove, through the fiscal year 1997 budget process,
25 legislation to permanently repeal the 4.3 cents per

1 gallon transportation fuels tax contained in the Om-
 2 nibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993; and

3 (3) the savings generated by the repeal of the
 4 4.3 cents per gallon transportation fuels tax con-
 5 tained in OBRA 93 should be fully passed on to con-
 6 sumers.

7 **SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON MEDICARE TRUSTEES**
 8 **REPORT.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

10 (1) the Trustees of the Medicare Hospital In-
 11 surance (HI) Trust Fund serve as fiduciaries for one
 12 of the Federal Government’s most important pro-
 13 grams, and as fiduciaries provide critically important
 14 information each year to the Congress and the pub-
 15 lic on the financial status of the Medicare HI Fund;

16 (2) the Trustees are required to issue a report
 17 on the financial status of the medicare HI Trust
 18 Fund by April 1 of each year;

19 (3) the April 1995 Trustees Report stated that
 20 the Medicare HI Trust Fund would go bankrupt in
 21 the year 2002, but in 1995 the Congress and the
 22 President could not agree on a plan to extend the
 23 solvency of the medicare program;

24 (4) in 1996, the Congress and the public re-
 25 quire timely information on the full and exact nature

1 of medicare's financial condition in order to under-
 2 stand what actions must be taken to extend the sol-
 3 vency of the of the Medicare HI Trust Fund; and

4 (5) despite the April 1 deadline, the 1996 Medi-
 5 care Trustees Report has not yet been issued, and
 6 each day of delay further jeopardizes Congress' abil-
 7 ity to respond appropriately to forestall the pro-
 8 gram's bankruptcy.

9 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
 10 Senate that the levels in this budget resolution assume
 11 that—

12 (1) the Medicare Trustees should discharge
 13 their fiduciary and statutory responsibilities and
 14 issue their 1996 report as soon as possible; and

15 (2) in light of the Trustees' delay thus far, the
 16 Chief Actuary of the Medicare Trust Fund should
 17 share with Congress immediately any preliminary in-
 18 formation on the current financial status of the
 19 Trust Fund.